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GENERAL NEWS.

British Embassy Looted.
London, March 8.—The British Embassy was plundered by Russian troops in command of a Colonel immediately after the embassy staff left Petrograd, according to a Petrograd dispatch by way of Dusseldorf and Amsterdam. Another report says that the Russian troops broke into the embassy while the British Charge was still there, and, ignoring his protest, turned some documents and confiscated others. The Charge, it is understood, made a protest to Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, who replied that the Government could not be held responsible for the outrage.

The Defence of Ichang.
A few days ago (see the Peking Daily News of April 8), General Wu Kung-shin telegraphed to the Government reporting that the Yunnan troops were coming down from Szechuan to attack Ichang, and asking that steps be taken to ensure the safety of that city. The Government has telegraphed to the Tu-hui of Shensi, requesting him to forward the thousand boxes of ammunition stored in his province, to General Liu Tsen-ho for whom it was originally intended, but to whom they could not be sent on account of the unsettled conditions in Western Shensi. At the same time a telegram has also been sent to General Liu Tsen-ho, instructing him to send some troops to take delivery of the ammunition, and to attack the Yunnan troops in Szechuan, so as to split up the Yunnan Army.

Tientsin Wedding.
The wedding took place on the 6th inst. at St. Louis Church, Tientsin, of Mr. Gay Oerton Haviland and Miss Agnes Matland of Shanghai. Mrs. Cecil G. Davis was Matron of Honour and Mr. William T. Collins, U.S. Vice-Consul, acted as groomsmen. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Alfred J. Matland of Shanghai, who came north specially for the occasion. The bride was attired in a very charming white dress of Charmeuse satin over shadow lace, caught up with orange blossoms whilst she also wore a very prettily embroidered veil. A large number of friends of both bride and bridegroom were present at the ceremony which was performed by the Rev. Alphonsus Hartsucht assisted by Mr. Courtnovon, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. — N. C. Daily Mail.

Chinese in Jamaica.
A very fair idea of the extent of Chinese participation in the Jamaica trade may be gathered from the fact that there are 89 spirit licenses and 107 trade licenses all told in force at present in Port Antonio, town and district, and of these 146 licenses, 71 are held by Chinese, says Commerce Reports. It is believed that practically the same proportion holds good for the entire island. Although the island is wonderfully fertile and capable of producing practically all the foodstuffs required by the ordinary native, the imports of food, drink and tobacco in 1916 exceeded \$6,000,000 in value, out of the total imports valued at \$15,120,236. The United States furnished 57 per cent of the total imports of food, drink and tobacco in 1916. This dependency on foreign supplies of staples has afforded Chinese retail merchants an opportunity which they have not been slow to grasp. In 1881 there were less than 100 Chinese in Jamaica. The last census (1911) records 2,111 out of a total population of 831,883, and to-day there are probably from 2,500 to 3,000 Chinese residents in the island. This small army of Chinese shopkeepers, through long hours, strict attention to business, and small margins of profit, have acquired control of 75 per cent of retail trade in food, drink and tobacco. They rarely import their stocks, but buy from local wholesalers. The two leading wholesale firms, one British, the other American, state that about 50 per cent of their trade is with Chinese. It is to the retail trade that the Chinese are catering, with such marked success.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Wheat at Odessa.

An American grain expert expresses the opinion that the Germans will find no wheat at Odessa, as it has all been consumed by the refugees and disbanded soldiers.

Sinn Feiners Defy Judge.

Ottawa March 1.—A London despatch reporting conditions in certain parts of Ireland describes this scene in the Sligo Court House:—"When eight young men (evidently Sinn Feiners) charged with participation in an unlawful assembly were required to remove their hats when arraigned they began to smoke cigarettes. Then they announced they would sing, whereupon they stood up on the seats and sang songs referring to the freedom of Ireland. The Magistrate left the bench and consulted the District Inspector. The singing was renewed when he returned, and he threatened to commit them unless they apologized. One said they had no regard for any representative of the British Constitution. The Magistrate then sentenced them to seven days for contempt of court. When they were about to be removed they threw themselves on the floor and had to be removed by the police. The crowd filling the court assumed a threatening attitude and a detachment of the military was summoned. Eventually the defendants were carried to a lorry and conveyed to jail amid great excitement."

Sale of Famous Yacht.

Boston (Mass., U.S.).—Newspapers to hand state that the famous schooner-yacht America, which in 1851 won the Royal Yacht Squadron cup, since successfully defended as the American Cup, in twelve international races, was sold to the members of the Eastern Yacht Club, of Marblehead. The principal object of the purchasers was to save the celebrated craft from the scrapheap, or from being refitted for commercial use. It was said the America probably would be preserved as a museum. Since the winning of the cup the America has had an adventurous career. She took part in the Civil War as a privateer. Subsequently she was a gunboat in the St. John's River, Florida; a training ship for American midshipmen at Annapolis, and one of the defenders of the cup in the first race in 1870. The yacht has been owned by the family of the former Governor, Benjamin F. Butler, of Lowell, since 1870 and was sold by his son and daughter. She was last in commission in 1901, when she was sailed in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club by Mr. Butler-Amos.

Actress Aids Spy Band.

Paris, March 3.—The arrest of the actress Sumey Dreyer, who played a minor role at Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre, on charges of maintaining relations with the enemy, has caused a sensation because of the important connections of the alleged accomplices. One of them, an Austrian named Rosenberg, who was prominent on the Paris Bourse and whose Paris bank is under sequestration, fled to Switzerland at the opening of hostilities. He organized a bank and "information" bureau at Zurich, in association with another Austrian named Batelheim according to the *Matin*. The newspaper says Mathias Eberger, a member of the German Reichstag, had a large account with the firm and drew heavily on it to carry on a propaganda in Switzerland. Another of the accused, Louis Berdier of Paris formerly director of the Casino at Lugano, was followed into Switzerland by French detectives to the doors of Rosenberg's establishment in Zurich, the *Matin* declares. Emile Cullier, husband of Sumey Dreyer and former manager of Sam M. Yey, the pugilist, had been employed during the war by a manufacturer of artificial limbs to visit military and Red Cross hospitals to take orders from maimed soldiers. Maurice Tomblin, a bank employee and a representative of Rosenberg before the war, also was traced to Zurich, according to the *Petit Parisien*, and is said to have made mysterious trips along the French coast in an automobile.

NOTICES.



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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

Notification.

It is hereby notified that during the two months, counting from the date of publication of this notification in the "Boletim Oficial," tenders for "Study of Water Supply" in this Colony will be received. The tenders addressed to the Council of Administration of Public Works must be received in this Department within the above specified time.

The conditions of the work are open for inspection in the Portuguese Consulate on all week days.

Public Works Department,
Macao, 5th April, 1918.
The Engineer Director,
Faria e Maia.

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Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

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M. MANUE,
Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

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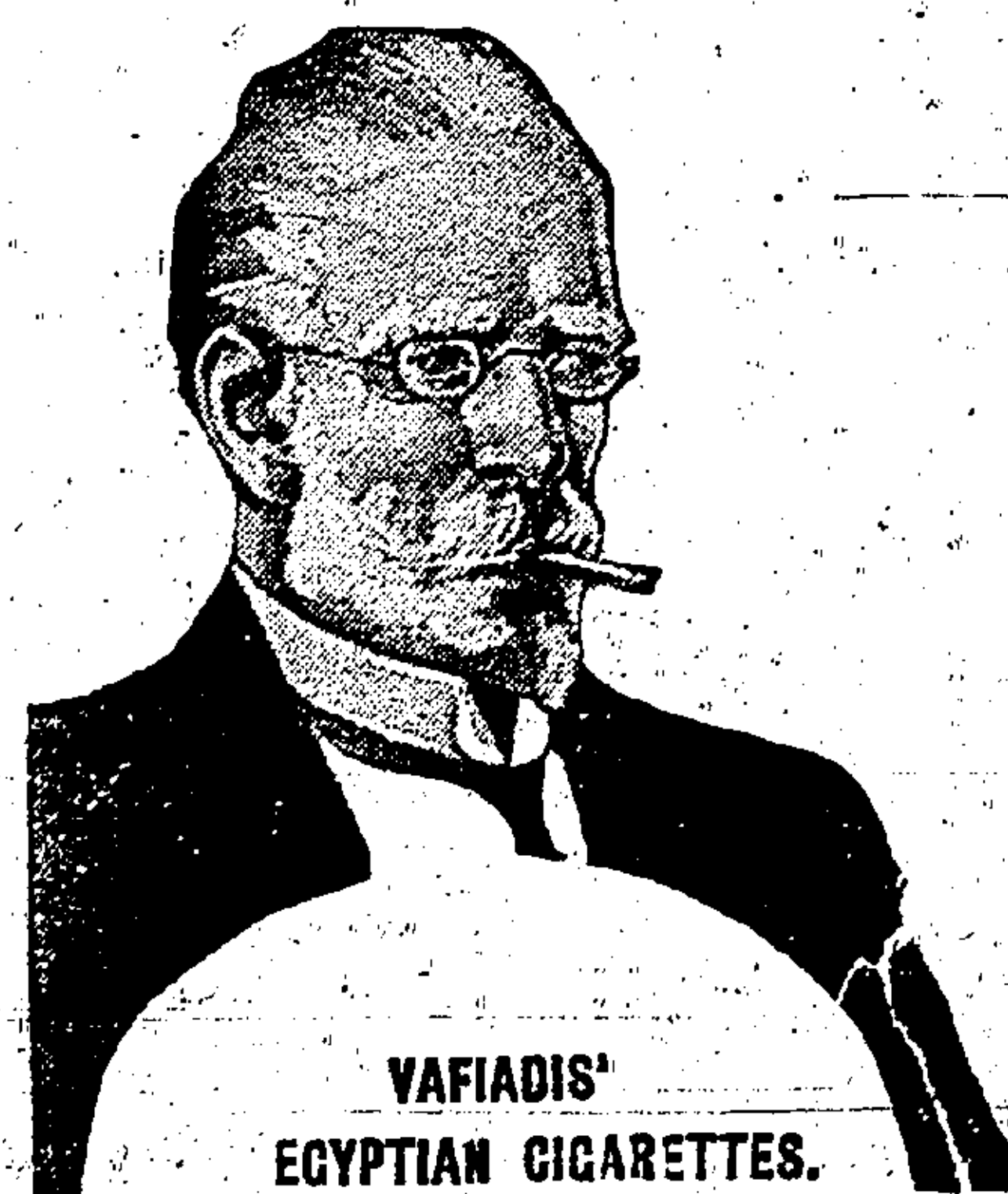
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Imperial-Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1918.

CORRUPTION IN GERMANY.

Not much is heard nowadays of Germany's burning desire to spread her "kultur." At the beginning of the war and for a considerable time later one heard of little else from German writers. It was, according to these idealists, for the betterment of the world that that panacea for all the evils that existed—Futurism—should be spread abroad and that Germany should dominate the world. The world knew then as it knows now that German ideals had neither been successful at home nor abroad, and that civilisation as understood by the great free democracies of the British Empire, of France, America and Italy had nothing to learn from the Germans who very soon revealed themselves as the most barbaric people of modern times, thoroughly unscrupulous and dishonourable in every respect. Recently the American press published extracts from a pamphlet by Herr August Thyssen, a relative of the well-known German iron-master, in which he relates how the German Government, before the war, enlisted the support of the commercial and industrial leaders of Germany, himself included, for the Hohenzollern war policy, on the ground that it would pay them; and how that Government made specific promises of this or that share of the booty to be acquired, Thyssen's own share being 30,000 acres of land in Australia and a loan of £150,000 at 3 per cent. from the Deutsche Bank to develop it. Reading the scurrilous story, our mind went back to some of the German literature of 1915. A certain pre-eminence among the literature of the time was attained, owing to the writer's reputation, by Professor Symbar's disgraceful little brochure *Handlender und Helden* (Traders and Heroes); it was written, as he explains, only for German readers, but unluckily profane hands got hold of it. Its details are not worth much thought to-day, unless anyone wants to see how pitiful an intelligences a really great economist, who occupies a chair at Berlin, can exhibit when he gets outside his own sphere. So far as it consists of abuse of England, well, we are at war, and that is to be expected; and so far as it consists of bombast putting his signature to statements which he knows to be false but hopes may be useful to Germany—well, he is a German professor, and we have learnt that that is to be expected also. But his representation of the war as a contest between two national souls, the soul of the tradesman and the soul of the hero, the Englishman occupied (at best) with his rights and the German with his duties, rather sets one thinking to-day. For something has gone wrong with the hero soul of Germany; very, very wrong, if we may trust German accounts. Indeed, if Thyssen's very circumstantial statement be true, there never was any hero-soul at all; only an association for loot.

It did sound so well, we British, who had faced a war for which we were absolutely unprepared in order to keep our pledged word, and who took it as a matter of course that we should do so, without discouraging about the "Morally Grand," did wonder a little. We wondered whether perhaps only tradesmen were supposed to keep their words, while heroes were exempt. We wondered why, if commercialism was such a vice, the heroes of Germany had for 30 years given their whole minds to making more money than we did, and why they boasted so freely that they were exceeding, that their trade increased faster than ours, and so on. The demonstration that the British commercial traveller was a huckster and the German variety a hero never seemed entirely convincing. And as the war went on we wondered still more about the German heroes. We do not mean the army; that has fought well enough, as every other people without exception has done. Nor are we talking about the policy which has degraded the German navy to the practice of mere murder; for at least the submarine crews die, and in no very pleasant fashion. We are thinking of the Germans at home, the commercial classes principally. We have seen them piling up enormous fortunes from the war, and we have noted the very significant fact that the rise in wages in Germany has been trifling in comparison with these swollen profits. It looks to-day as if the whole of the sham hero-legend of Germany, promulgated by Symbar and his like, is exploded; and wherever "the Good, the Noble, and the Morally Grand" may be residing at the moment, it is not among the German civil population. We are not immaculate in Britain, by any means; we have our profiteers, big and small, like other people. But on the whole we are pretty honest. And the German at home, by his own account, is not.

One-Man Businesses.

If there is one class of men more than another who have been badly hit by the war, not only from the point of view of their trade having considerably diminished, but also as regards their military service, it is owners of one-man businesses. Taken as a whole they are a class who have felt the war's severity more than anyone else and it is gratifying to notice that at least their case has received official recognition and that steps are to be taken to better their lot. Many of these men for years before the war by dint of much thrift and self-sacrifice, saved sufficient money to set themselves up in business on their own account, and in many instances were able only to turn over sufficient to support employment of one man. Then the war came and they were immediately faced with two problems which they could not ignore. One was their desire to join the forces, and the other was the very natural desire to keep their businesses intact, for they had the future to look to. Unfortunately many of them could not do both, and the result was that hundreds sacrificed all to answer the call for fighting men, while others received exemptions, though they would have preferred to take their place in the trenches. The position of both classes was indeed unenviable.

Preserving Their Trade.

It is satisfactory to notice that the Local Government Board, in conjunction with the Ministry of National Service, has, after consultation with representatives of a number of associations, adopted certain proposals, the details of which have now been issued to the tribunals. The objects of these proposals are that measures shall be taken for preserving the businesses of men who are released for the Army, and that, in so far as is reasonably possible, men who are physically well-qualified shall be released for military service. This is a step in the right direction and will be welcomed by the many owners of small businesses as a mark that their position is appreciated to the full. Of course the scheme will not solve all the difficulties of this complicated problem, but if it is adopted thoroughly, and with the co-operation of the traders concerned, it should go a long way towards lightening the lot of such individuals. In the absence of such a scheme hardships must certainly ensue to a greater extent than has already been experienced. That the question is being thoughtfully grappled with can be gathered from the fact that the scheme proposes that cases of all men in the same trade, shall come before the tribunals to be dealt with. Before the cases are decided a survey of the needs of the district is to be made by a competent man, and, so far as possible, without inflicting such hardships as would justify exemption under present conditions, exemption should be limited to the minimum of man-power for meeting those needs.

A Good Scheme.

With regard to preserving the businesses it will be seen that the scheme has been thoroughly gone into and will no doubt be accepted as a boon. Sole proprietors of businesses who are in certain grades, it is proposed, should be made available for the army to the fullest possible extent, though it must not be forgotten that their right for exemption in exceptional cases is not to be taken away. In other grades small traders' exemptions will not be opposed if it means the closing down of their businesses, but a proviso that they shall engage in work of national importance to an extent that will not place upon them an unreasonable hardship, will be made. It is very interesting to note that men of this class will be used to maintain the businesses of others in the same trade who have joined the colours. Where they are not so headed, they will have to engage in other work of importance. The scheme should be well received for it has exceptional merits, and if it works successfully it should be the means of keeping alive the trade of small business men who would otherwise lose all.

DAY BY DAY.

OPTIMISM IS LIFE—PESSIMISM SLOW SUICIDE.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the earthquake at San Francisco in 1906.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 13½d.

Theft from Kowloon Docks.
Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, an employee of the Kowloon Docks was charged with stealing a quantity of brass piping from the Docks. The man frankly admitted the theft, and was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Theft from Warders' Quarters.
A canteen "boy" in the Warders' quarters of Victoria Gaol, was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing several pairs of boots belonging to Indian warders. He was arrested coming down the stairs with the boots in his possession. His Worship sentenced the man to six weeks' hard labour.

Chair Coolies Fined.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, three chair coolies were summoned for refusing to accept hire. Evidence was given by Mrs. Danenberg to the effect that she went to a chair stand in Bonham Road, West Point, and wanted to take a chair to Queen's Road. There were two chairs at the stand, but they both refused to take her and ran away. She informed Inspector MacDonald, and he had the defendants arrested, the other man getting away. His Worship imposed fines of \$1, \$5 and \$5 on the defendants respectively.

Stones on the Peak Tramway.

The Chinese boy, who was charged at the Police Court yesterday before Mr. Dyer Ball, for placing stones on the rails of the Peak Tramway, was again before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning, he having had his sentence deferred to see if he were physically fit to receive the birching ordered. Mr. F. X. D'Almada appeared for the boy and stated that it was the lad's companion who placed the stones there. He asked that a fine be imposed. His Worship thought the case serious and now ordered the boy to receive five strokes.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended April 16, only five cases of spotted fever were notified, three being from the City of Victoria and two from other districts. The number of deaths is seven and all the sufferers are Chinese. It will be noticed that to-day's announcement shows the number of deaths to be in excess of the number of cases. This is explainable by the fact that four of the seven deaths were cases sent to the mortuary, and, in addition three former cases, previously reported, have died. "Cases" represent patients being treated for the disease.

Opium Cases.

There were several cases of unlawful opium possession before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. One Chinese was charged with having 20 taels of opium drops, which was found in a loggia he was carrying. He pleaded that the bundle was given him to look after by another Chinese, and his Worship believing the story, discharged the man. For the unlawful possession of 1 tael of prepared opium a woman was fined \$750 or four months' hard labour and a similar penalty was imposed on a man who was arrested at Kowloon Station yesterday, whilst trying to export 20 taels.

Robbed Fellow Workmen.

An employee of the Tai Koo Sugar B. factory was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, with the theft of a quantity of clothing and money, belonging to other employees. It appears that while the other men were absent from the quarters, the defendant broke open their boxes and stole the property. He was trying to escape to Canton on the s.s. Tai Ming, when arrested by Sergeant Fallon. He struggled violently and it took three Chinese Police to take him to the station. A good deal of the property was recovered. Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

FOR DEVOTION TO DUTY.

Great Britain Honours Her War Workers.

(By Basil Clarke.)

Devotion to duty—that is the basis and prime reason for bestowal of the new order of civility which the King of England has established. It has been designed to reward especially devotion to duty in war work behind the field of battle. The 300 citizens upon whom it has already been bestowed are drawn from every possible field of non-military war service. They comprise women as well as men; distinguished people and undistinguished; rich people and poor people alike. It is in fact, the unique quality of this new Order—a quality that renders it exceptional among all Europe's honours and distinctions—that it knows no limitation in its sphere of applicability. Thus it fills a gap. Previously the rank and file and the work-day citizen of Great Britain, no matter how useful or how valuable his service to the nation, could not receive honourable recognition from the King while still retaining his original rank and class; no honour was available for him that did not entail social promotion to some class in which only too often he felt himself an "outsider." As for women there was no honour available; she could attain to no distinctive rank or title save through her husband.

The "Order of the British Empire" with its separate classes and the Order of the Companions of Honour" do away at last with all such limitations. They may be destined to become the most coveted and most truly honourable of all British honours; they are the most truly democratic.

It may seem invidious to pick out any of its recipients for special mention and yet it is only by some such selection that one can illustrate the many types of service for which this honour has been granted. Among 17 recipients of the highest order, the Companionship of Honour, one finds, for example, Mr. Henry Gosling. He is the Trade Union secretary for the canal boatmen and barges of Great Britain, a man who has himself worked on a barge and who has by sheer merit risen to be leader of all transport workers unions of Great Britain. He helped the Government in the war by guiding it in its dealings with transport labour problems. For similar labour service three other Trade Union secretaries, the Brassworkers' secretary, the Railwaymen's secretary and the Ship constructors' secretary are granted the same order.

Lord Faringdon, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Chetwynd and other exalted people are in the same class. These people, though nobles had nevertheless to earn their distinction. The last named for example did so in the days of the British shell shortage. Taking his life in his hands he experimented with flour machinery and made it adaptable for the treatment of explosives. He erected a new factory in a few weeks and working and sleeping there he managed with his makeshift and dangerous machinery and with volunteer helpers to fill shells and to make good the shortage which at that time threatened British success in the field.

Among women recipients of the highest class of the Order of the British Empire are the Queen, whose hospital and social work during the war has been of the most exacting standard. Lady Paget whose Red Cross work among the Serbians was a model of womanly devotion and fearlessness and Lady Reid who "mothered" the troops of Australia that came over to help their home-country.

Red Cross work, the making and organisation of munition supply, recruiting war finance, shipping, foreign trade, social work and even charity organisations, these and every branch of war service have their representatives in the list of recipients. One actress, Miss Lena Ashwell is honoured for her work in entertaining soldiers in the field. But for most people the special interest of awards will centre in 25 names of men and

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Last Night's Play.

Last evening there was a fairly large crowd on the cricket ground to witness matches in connection with the various competitions of the Hongkong Cricket Club's Tournament. The match in the Professional Pairs between N. E. Kent and J. S. Jennings and the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt and Lt. Col. Griep was the most interesting, some exceedingly good play being seen. The first named pair proved to be the stronger and won the match in two sets, the scores reading in their favour, 14-12, 4-6, and 6-1. The Mixed Doubles Handicap match in which Mr. and Mrs. Verney played Captain Gray and Miss Robertson, was also watched by a good number of spectators. The former couple played the super game throughout and won the match by 6-3, 8-6.

The only other event decided was the re-play between S. Winkler and J. M. Soeters in the Handicap Singles "A". The former, who received 15/3 defeat the latter (reca. 4/6) by 6-4, 7-5.

This evening there are several matches due to be played.

MESSRS. A. S. WATSON & CO'S DIVIDEND.

We are authorised to state that subject to audit the profits available for distribution amount to \$101,508.68 which the General Managers, and Consulting Committee propose to dispose of as follows:—

Dividend 70 cents per share	£63,000 00
Consulting Committee Fees	2,000 00
General Managers' Commission	5,033 18
Pay Staff President	2,000 00
Fund	25,000 00
Write off for depreciation	4,475 48
Carry forward	\$101,508 68

women of humblest rank who have been granted the Medal of the Order for special devotion to duty. Here are some examples: Miss Mead Bruce, a forewoman at an explosive factory controlled a women's fire brigade during a fire and though all of them might have been blown to bits at any moment they continued coolly at work under her leadership. Miss Dolly Gladys Vickers picked up a fuse that had exploded in her hand and though it was burning she carried it and threw it outside the building away from other explosive which might have caught fire. Annie Ross lost half her hand by the explosion of a fuse but returned to work and by her own wish was employed on similar work. Ralph Goldney though suffering from mercurial poisoning due to handling fulminate of mercury would not leave his work till a new worker could be found to replace him. Miss L. M. Ede, an inspector of munitions discovered a defect in a certain type of shell fuse which had hitherto been undetectable and which had rendered defective large numbers of shells. O. Ogilvie on an occasion when a locomotive ran away in an ordnance factory, jumped on it at great personal risk and stopped it. Several others are honoured for most dangerous service in the salvage of ships. As a last instance one may mention the case of Thomas Harper a munitions worker aged 74 who had retired from work owing to old age and gone to Australia and his remaining years. At the outbreak of war he wrote to his old employer offering his services for war work. He returned to England at his own expense and for the last two years has done the work of the younger men. Often he has fainted at his work but he has refused to go home saying that he could not rest while he knew his country needed shells.

Such is the devoted service which this new order of Empire honours and these are but a few instances of many. A nation with such citizens to honour can be proud of its honours.

Such is the devoted service which this new order of Empire honours and these are but a few instances of many. A nation with such citizens to honour can be proud of its honours.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An Army pigeon has equalled the feat of Napoleon's A.D.C. who galloped up with a message in the press of battle, and being asked, "You are wounded?" replied: "Pardon, sire, I am dead," and fell lifeless. This pigeon flew home with one of its legs shot away; only to fall dead in the loft-floor. But its message, the shot, saved the lives of hundreds of men. Gas clouds and barrage are often used by the enemy to prevent communication, but the pigeon from the front-line trenches comes through without a turn, when nothing else could live through it, and then to its loft, whence the message is sent to Headquarters by the speediest means. Some of the lofts are like motor omnibuses, and each bird knows its own 'bus and home to it. The 'bus is moved from time to time, and still the birds recognise it. Many valuable messages have come through by pigeon messenger, but an amusing story is told of one occasion when anxiety was felt as to the progress of an important battalion. The General Staff were all awaiting news with lively expectancy when a pigeon was seen homing to its loft at top speed. The message was eagerly opened, and this is what it contained: "Lucky pigeon in escape from this hell of a place." It was signed by a Canadian officer. The Germans have a good pigeon service, but their pigeons are not as good as English bred birds.

Some time ago Lord Charnwood stated that there were no less than 200,000 British soldiers crippled in the war, who require physical training. From a statement which has been shown to me, (says a correspondent) it would seem that the chance of a considerable percentage of them obtaining it is very remote. The Army Council say that they cannot keep men for long periods in military hospitals, because they must make room for recently wounded men. Men whose external wounds have healed are therefore evacuated from the military hospitals. The majority of orthopaedic cases are quite unfit for military service, and are discharged. Many of them must drift into the class of unemployed cripples. Theoretically the Pensions Ministry will look after them. But the Pensions Ministry can only pay pensions, and provide industrial training. If the man is physically unfit for this training, he is left stranded between the two watertight compartments of the Army Council and the Ministry of Pensions.

My informant states that he has no doubt that there are already at least 60,000 men with injured limbs who require prolonged treatment and training to enable them to be of service to themselves and the community. There is at present no provision for more than a fifth of this number. Even from a business point of view, the need should clearly be met at once; and it ought to be a national charge, and not left to haphazard charity. I state the facts as I have received them; but I think most people will agree that there can be no question of the wounded soldier's absolute title to any treatment he may require so long as he requires it—even if the cost proves as great as one whole day's war.

"With the Wounded" is the organ of the Brondesbury Park Military Hospital; it echoes those high spirits which seem the peculiar property of war hospitals. Its contents include, "Eclogues in the Army," from which we extract the following definitions:—All regimental sergeant-majors are equal to anything, but the side of any three sergeant-majors taken together, is less than that of any three brigadier-generals taken at random. "A major has the shortest temper over two meals."

Transportation of Troops.

From information received by us we learn that preparations are being made by the Chosen Railway authorities to transport at short notice large bodies of troops over that system.—N.C. Daily Mail.

MARATHON RACE.

Full Details of Saturday's Event.

The Marathon Race, which is to be run on Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, has now fifty-six entries, and promises to be a most interesting event. We have received the following full particulars:—

Officials:

Judge, Mr. H. J. Gedge.
Assistant Judge, Staff Inspector Wildin, H.K.P.B.
Starter, Mr. H. P. White.
Umpires, Staff Inspectors Clarke, Wait and Eldridge, Colour-Sergeant 456 Brock and P.O. 862 Herbert.

Numbers:

Each competitor must wear the number assigned to him in the list below. Duplicate sets will either be sent to competitors or issued to them before starting. One number must be worn on the right breast and one in the centre of the back. These must be returned to Staff Inspector Wildin, Police Reserve Club.

The Start:

The race will start at Queen's Statue Wharf, near the Hongkong Club at 3.00 p.m. Competitors must line up at the starting point in 3 lines, as follows:—

- Front line, Nos. 1 to 19.
Second line, Nos. 20 to 37.
Third line, Nos. 38 to 56.

The lines to be two paces apart. Competitors must be at the starting point at 2.50 p.m. sharp. The race will be started by a single revolver shot.

Route:

Start from Queen's Statue Wharf, along water-front past Hongkong Club, along Murray Road into Queen's Road East, and thence following the tramway track to the Tramway terminus at Sankiwan. Return by the same route to the starting place. On arrival at the Sankiwan terminus, competitors must pass around the Umpire who will be stationed there.

Complaints:

Any complaints must be made to an Umpire, all of whom will be in police uniform, wearing a white band on the left arm, and will travel over the route by motor-cycle or bicycle. Umpires will note complaints in writing and report same to the Judges, who will await such reports, (if any), before adjudicating on the race.

Attention is drawn to Special Condition 2.

Special Conditions:

- 1.—Minimum clothing is singlet and shorts.
- 2.—Competitors may go at any pace, but must not stop during the race except for some bona fide reason to be reported to an Umpire.
- 3.—Refreshment may be taken during the race, provided the competitor does not stop therefor.
- 4.—Competitors must keep to the road. Any competitor taking to the footpath or any short cut across ground which is not fairly a part of the road will be disqualified.

The Finish:

The Judges' decision, which will be given after receiving the reports (if any) of the Umpires, shall be final. Subject to any disqualification, the competitor first past the tape at Queen's Statue Wharf will be declared the winner.

Prizes:

Prizes to the first five men in will be presented by Lady May on the conclusion of the race at the foot of Queen Victoria Statue.

Medical Assistance:

Drs. Lindsay Woods and Thomas will follow the competitors by motor car.

Dressing:

Competitors may change at the Police Reserve Club, Prince's Buildings, where the running numbers will be issued to those not yet in receipt of same.

Runners and Their Numbers:

- 1.—N. A. Abdul Ghani Khan, 18 h Infantry.
- 2.—Gunner A. M. Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 3.—Stoker A. B. N.
- 4.—Pte. A. B. B. 25th Middlesex.
- 5.—Able Seaman Blower, H.N.
- 6.—Pte. M. Breslin, B.M.L.I.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

A CORRECTION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir:—Sorry to be troublesome about a printer's error, of which it is surprising there are not more. But will readers interested in my sermon reported yesterday please read "baby's" instead of "body's" in line 70 in the second column, a little more than half way down? If those who are in the habit of sending a copy to a friend will make the correction before posting, I shall take it as a kindness. Yours, &c., J. K. M.

Hongkong, April 17, 1918.

Reported "Missag."

Mr. A. F. Oshusko of Tokio has received a cable from the War Office, London, dated 31st March, stating that his younger son, Captain E. Barry Oshusko, M.C., 3rd South Staffordshire Bt., attached Royal Flying Corps, was missing on 27th March. No details are known.

- 7.—Sepoy Chain Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 8.—Lieut. Chitregdia, 18th Infantry.
- 9.—Sapper W. Clarke, R.E.
- 10.—Lieut. Dalip Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 11.—Jemadar Fatah Mohd Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 12.—Naik Ghulam Muhsin, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 13.—Sapper Gordon, R.E.
- 14.—P.O. 745 J.A. Gutierrez, H.K.P.B.
- 15.—Sepoy Hyatt Mohd, 74th Punjab.
- 16.—P.O. 804 V.A. Hyder, H.K.P.B.
- 17.—G.A. Hyder, St. Joseph's College.
- 18.—P.O. 787 B.A. Hyder, H.K.P.B.
- 19.—Driver Fakir Chand, Mule Corps.
- 20.—Gunner Iser Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 21.—Naik Jagat Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 22.—Saddler Jan Ram, Mule Corps.
- 23.—Artificer Kalloo, Mule Corps.
- 24.—Gunner Karim Baksh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 25.—Lieut. Khan Bahadur, Mule Corps.
- 26.—Sepoy Khuda Dad, 74th Punjab.
- 27.—Pte. A. Kirby, R.A.M.C.
- 28.—Lieut. Kandan Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 29.—Lieut. J. K. San.
- 30.—Signaller F. Macey, R.N.
- 31.—Sepoy Mardan Ali, 74th Punjab.
- 32.—Sepoy Mohd Khan, 74th Punjab.
- 33.—Gunner Muhsin Haasain, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 34.—Gunner Mohd Nand, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 35.—Sepoy Nisha Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 36.—Gunner Nawab Din, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 37.—Gunner Nawab Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 38.—Gunner Nur Ahmed, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 39.—Sepoy Pehla Singh, 74th Punjab.
- 40.—Naik Rannia Khan, 18th Infantry.
- 41.—Corpl J. Rowland, R.G.A.
- 42.—Drummer Rolya Khan, 18 h Infantry.
- 43.—Lieut. Signaller W. E. Ryder, R.N.
- 44.—Gunner Sadhu Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 45.—Sepoy Samundar Khan, 74th Punjab.
- 46.—Gunner Shah Mohd, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 47.—Gunner Sharab Khan, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 48.—Sapper P. Simonds, R.E.
- 49.—Gunner Sarin Singh, H.K. and S.B.R.G.A.
- 50.—Sapper A. E. Telford, R.G.A.
- 51.—Gunner E. Taylor, R.G.A.
- 52.—Sapper J. Waller, R.E.
- 53.—Bombardier Watson, R.G.A.
- 54.—Gunner W. Welch, R.G.A.
- 55.—Inspector R. Wood, Sanitary Board.
- 56.—Naik Amir, 18th Infantry.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES.
SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE
PORK
BEEF

LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE

&c., &c., &c.

FAIRALL
& CO.WILL PRESENT
ONETOMBOLA SPILL
to every purchaser of
\$10.00 Cash
WORTH OF GOODS.HELP WAR CHARITIES BY
BUYING SPILLS TO-DAY.

SIX PRIZES IN EVERY HUNDRED SPILLS.

HOCKEY.

U.S. League Table.
Hongkong League-Division 2.

Goals.

	F.W.L.D.F.A.P.
83th Co. R.G.A.	7 6 0 11 9 5 12
H.K. Defence Corps.	8 5 1 2 32 14 11
87th Co. R.G.A.	8 4 0 2 17 10 8
R.E.	8 1 1 4 8 14 3
Navy	7 0 0 7 3 36 0

Matches still to be played are:—
88th Coy. R.G.A. v. 83th Coy. R.G.A.; R.E. v. Navy; R.E. v. 88th Coy. R.G.A.

ONE OF WOMAN'S WORST
TROUBLES

is easily and promptly overcome with the aid of Pinkettes. They are dainty, tiny, yet thoroughly efficient.

PINKETTES

gently cleanse the system, thus dispelling bilious headaches, purifying the breath, clearing the skin and aiding the appetite. On all chemists, also 60 cents the visit post free from the Dr. Williams' Co., 98 Szichuen Road, Shanghai.

Schools' Sports.

The annual Hongkong School Athletic Sports will be held on the Racecourse, Happy Valley, on Friday, commencing at twelve o'clock. The prizes will be distributed by the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G., at 4.30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.HONGKONG DOG, CAT,
POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW
1918.

The Committee have decided to postpone the closing of the entries in the Poultry and Pigeon classes until MONDAY the 22nd inst., at Noon.

Special pens for showing will be provided at the Show Grounds. A number of Prizes have been kindly presented for Poultry and Pigeons only.

By Order of the Committee,
G. W. GEGG.

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1918.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of April, 1918, at 12 o'clock NOON, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1918.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.THE HONGKONG ICE
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 6th day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of £7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of £7.50 each of that Company for each share of £25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of £7.50 each credited as fully paid up to be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.
JARDINE, MATHESON,
& CO., LTD.
General Managers

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Saturday, April 20th 1918, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 2nd 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 16th, April, 1918.

WASHING COATS
(Ready-to-wear.)
Made of a strong cotton Crash, are light in weight, extremely durable, wash and look well.
Inexpensively priced at \$7.00



MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD.
TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Powell
TELEPHONE 346

Glyn's Hand made Hats
Old English make
NEW STRAWS
"Light in weight" and fitted with the famous BON-TON fitting. The acme of comfort.
— SUN HELMETS —
in many smart styles, perfect fitting.
INSPECTION INVITED.

NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.

A 5914	It's not your Nationality, it's You, Trot	Waltz
A 5947	Songs of the Night	Waltz
A 5950	When my Ship comes In	One-Step
A 5929	Charming	Waltz
A 5083	Kerry Mills	Barn Dance
	Bain Bow	Gavotte

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD
TEL. 1322.

JUST ARRIVED.
A Fresh Consignment
of
BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY
SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE
RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

	\$	cts.
Burgundy Reserve per case (12 qts. duty paid)	24.00	
" " " " " "	24	pts.
" " " " " "	26	00
Claret Reserve	12	qts.
" " " " " "	24	00
" " " " " "	24	pts.
" " " " " "	26	00

SOLE AGENTS:
CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.
TEL. NO. 135.
Wine Merchants.
Hongkong.

10. The following table shows the number of people who have been convicted of a crime in the United States since 1970, by race and sex. The data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of the Census, and the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Education.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE MAN-POWER QUESTION.

Effect on the Civil Service.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law refused a Nationalist request for an additional day's discussion of the proposal to apply compulsion to Ireland.

Sir Auckland Geddes stated that the Government is determined to enforce the principle that no man over the present military age should be taken for service if the situation could be met by calling up men of the present military age. The age of twenty-five was selected for a clean cut of the Civil Service because above twenty-five were men really indispensable from the viewpoint of war effort. This did not mean that civil servants over twenty-five were not being released as rapidly as possible. Certain Government offices were considering the desirability of releasing all men fit for general service up to fifty-three.

Mr. Macpherson declined in the public interest to state the number of troops in Ireland. Up to 31st December Ulster had contributed over fifty-eight thousand recruits and the rest of Ireland over sixty-five thousand.

COUNT CZERNIN'S RESIGNATION.

Why it was Deemed Necessary.

While internal reasons have also contributed to Count Czernin's resignation the immediate and chief cause was the publication of Emperor Karl's letter cabled on 12th April, which made his position most difficult. Apparently Count Czernin did not know of the existence of this letter which, despite the allegation of falsification, is everywhere accepted as quite genuine.

M. Clemenceau the Victor.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" states that the Czernin incident has caused great mistrust among the population, which is aggravated by the nature of the explanation. The "Arbeiter Zeitung" demands the publication of the original letter of the Emperor Karl. The "Zurich Post" says that M. Clemenceau is the victor in this heated conflict.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK SITUATION.

Another Statement in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that no assurance had been given that the British and Japanese troops would be withdrawn from Vladivostok as soon as order was restored, but he hoped the incident would soon be closed.

In reply to Mr. H. B. Lees Smith, Lord Robert Cecil said the recent Russian message that British and American officers had reported that the rumours of the arming of prisoners in Siberia were greatly exaggerated was substantially correct.

BRITISH HORSE RACING.

Why it is Continued.

In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lambert asked: In view of the intense struggle in France is it proposed to permit horse racing in the United Kingdom. Mr. Macpherson replied: The Government has not considered that there is any reason to stop the present limited programme of racing, which is considered necessary in order to maintain the important industry of horse-breeding.

SHANGHAI OPIUM SEIZURES.

Question in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Stephen Collins, Lord Robert Cecil stated that it did not appear that legal proceedings lay against anyone at present domiciled in the United Kingdom in connection with two consignments of opium exported from London in October and November last year concealed in cargo and discovered on arrival at Shanghai.

LT.-COL. TRENCHARD RESIGNS.

In the House of Commons, Major Baird announced the retirement of Lt.-Col. Trenchard in consequence of differences of opinion as to his duties and powers with Lord Rothermere, head of the Air Ministry.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

A Moderate Measure.

Reuter understands that the Home Rule Bill is such a moderate measure that the Ulsterites notwithstanding past declarations are likely to accept it as a piece of war legislation.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser was present during the attack on Armen-tures.

RUSSIA AND DEMOCRACY.

The following is from the New York Nation:

Russian signatures have been attached to a treaty of peace at Brest-Litovsk, and the Allies confront a situation which calls for the highest wisdom, caution and resolution. Not that we need special insight to understand the German purpose. This is now so plain as day. The disappearance of Russia as a military power is to be followed by the crushing of the Revolution. The Revolution is to be outworn on all sides by forces of reaction, and Germany, by German influence, German militarism has flung a challenge to the moral sentiment of the world.

With the military balance of power gone, there remains for the democratic nations, nay, there emerges more strongly than ever, the need of maintaining

the moral balance against Germany, the balance of democracy against German militarist autocracy. Russia must be saved for the community of free nations. The healthy fruits of the Russian Revolution must be saved, not only for the sake of the great Slav people itself, but for the sake of the world. In combating the downfall of Russian liberty we should be fighting for ourselves. For just as truly as the destruction of Czarism sent a vivifying thrill through the free peoples of the world, the failure of the Russian experiment will spell reaction everywhere. The vista of a world democratically ruled, freed from the incubus of secret diplomacy, based on the self-determination of peoples, and granting a full measure of justice to the working masses, will disappear if the Russian Revolution disappears. The advocates of militarism in every free country will be justified in their words and works. It is

THE TOMSOLA.

Spill Week is Here.

St. George be met the Dragon And the Dragon took a spill St. George be met the Dragon To keep away a chill.

Now you get a flagon There's a way where there's a will Go one better than the Dragon And take another Spill.

for the Western democracies to say whether the vision of last March shall pass into history as only a nightmare.

In this sense, peace at the "expense" of Russia would be a monstrous thing. Lenin may argue that the surrender of Russian territories to German influence is not fatal; and that the problem is to "preserve as far as possible the revolution in Russia itself" until such a time as the war weary nations shall join Russia in revolt. But the revolution in a dismembered Russia cannot live. It will have to face ultimately a reaction of national sentiment based on bitter resentment at the havoc wrought by the Revolution. It will be unable to carry out its programme in the isolation to which it has condemned itself. A barrier running from Finland on the Arctic to Rumania on the Black Sea will sever revolutionary Russia from communion of the western world.

Economic ruin confronts a country cut off from its principal ports—from Riga, Odessa, Heligoland. But more than that, the Revolution in this truncated Russia must face the active enmity of the German power. The Kaiser has accepted the challenge of the Bolsheviks. They set out to infect the world with their ideas. Germany has set out to infect the Slav world with its ideas of "order." In that chain of border states which were formerly Russia, the Kaiser will have built up an active quarantine against the Russian Revolution. From Finland, Courland, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine and Rumania the forces of reaction will play upon what remains of revolutionary Russia.

The German Government has set out to stifle the Russian Revolution for its own external interests and internal equilibrium. The Allies must preserve the Russian Revolution for their own internal health and for the ideal of a community of free nations in which alone rests the hope of escape from such another agony as the world is now passing through. The mistakes of last year must not be repeated by the Allies. We must cut ourselves free from appraising the value of Russia to the world in terms only of her army.

The problem of the Allied governments and peoples is to seek for the elements of regeneration within revolutionary Russia. There is danger in looking towards Cossack or Japanese armies for the restoration of order to the western fellowship. Such methods at once raise in the hearts of the Russian people that dread of reaction which is still, and naturally, their most poignant fear. We must win back Russia by safeguarding her Revolution. We must search for those men and parties in Russia whose fealty to the Revolution can never be questioned, but who nevertheless stand for the unity of the Russian lands and against the German idea of "order." For the time being they are submerged under the Bolshevik tide; but they exist. They are the men who, like Kerensky, envisaged the Revolution as working itself out in a Russia of federated republics, with every safeguard for national and cultural autonomy and self-determination, short of secession from the Slav brotherhood. They are the men and women of the Constituent Assembly, embracing the vast majority of the pioneers and martyrs of the long struggle for Russian freedom. To them the Allies should turn, with a pledge of their own national honour that the crusade is essentially one for the preservation of a free and democratic Russia.

THE POULTRY DEPOT.

Revised Plans to be Submitted.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the question of a new Poultry Depot opposite the Sailors' Home, Des Voeux Road West, to obviate the present nuisance caused in Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets was again discussed.

A letter was received from the Government stating that plans had been prepared for such a depot, which would cost \$33,000, or \$70,000 with quarters on the upper story.

Pursuant to notice, Mr Bowley asked:

i. Has any estimate been received for the construction of a wholesale Poultry Market near the Sailors' Home?

ii. Has the proposed site an area of 9,300 square feet? And is it now let as a timber yard at \$250 per quarter?

iii. Could not the ground surface be concreted and channelled and about half the area roofed with concrete on brick pillars for less than \$5,000?

iv. Are not the poultry dealers willing to pay a rent which would recoup the \$5,000 in about 2 years and thereafter produce a substantial net increase to the revenue?

v. If so, what is the reason for further postponing a work which will be beneficial and profitable to the public, and will remove the long standing nuisance from Ko Shing and Li Sing Streets?

The Chairman read the following replies:

1. The estimate has been laid before the Board.

2. The area is 9,300 square feet and it is let as stated.

3. 4 and 5. The question has not been considered, the area could not be laid out suitably as a poultry market for the sum mentioned.

The Chairman said that supplementary to the questions 1 and 2 he had to inform the Board that the Department had considered with the Public Works Department, improved plans and it was hoped to submit the plans as revised to the Board for approval in connection with the estimates for 1919 which would shortly be coming into form. It has been found that the plans as originally made were not quite suitable and the Public Works Department were drawing up plans for discussion by the Board.

Mr. Bowley said that in view of the Chairman's statement he did not intend to make his motion but the estimate laid before the Board was not the estimate for which he had asked.

RECENT BURGLARIES.

A Police Court Sequel.

A sequel to several recent burglaries was forthcoming at the Police Court this morning, when a woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Bell, with the unlawful possession of a quantity of articles the property of Mr. O. J. M. Pereira, of Lan Kwai Fong, and property of several Chinese. She was also charged with the possession of a number of instruments for an unlawful purpose.

Sergeant Field explained that there had been several burglaries reported recently, and as the result of certain information, he, with others, raided No 22, Wellington Street yesterday. Only the woman was found there, and all the property, most of which had been identified as having been stolen from several houses, was discovered in the cook loft. There was also a large number of burglary tools, some of which were in the woman's possession, concealed in her girdle. The tools included a jemmy, pliers, chisels, a file, hammer, four clasp knives, a phopper, a table knife, three electric torches, a razor, a pick lock, three whistles, two bunches of keys, two pieces of wire and one piece of rope. There were also thirty-two pawn tickets.

Evidence was given by the owners, after which the case was adjourned until Friday for the further identification of some of the property.

HOME DEFENCE.

Views of Lieut. Col. Repington.

It has always been my opinion that the security of these islands is the pivot on which the whole war turns, and that nothing can compensate for the neglect of home defence, says Lieut. Col. Repington in the Morning Post of February 19. We can afford to lose a battle almost anywhere overseas without necessarily affecting the result of the war or the conduct of other operations, but a battle lost within these islands, followed up by the seizure by the enemy of the capital or of vital centres of manufacturing activity, is a blow at the heart which will bring all our other operations to an untimely end, since these islands are our base in a great war, and all our activities are dependent upon it.

It is not only useless but highly dangerous to proceed with any overseas operations against a powerful enemy before we have fitted out the heart of the Empire with complete defensive armour, and it is only on the basis of adequate defence at home that exterior operations can be indulged in. This defence has always, in all our great wars, been assured by combined land and sea preparations, and never by one service alone. Still less is the sea alone a sure defence, for, if it had been, we should not have been so often invaded in the remote past by people on the other side of the North Sea.

I should not be justified in alluding to our present home defence arrangements, and the less good I thought them, the less should I be justified in writing about them, but there are certain basic considerations which came out during inquiries made before this war broke out and certain conclusions arrived at by competent soldiers which may, I think, be alluded to without revealing anything that ought to be kept hidden. I have no patience at all with silly people who go about saying that they are prepared to take risks at home; unless it can be proved, which it cannot be, that something else than the refusal of a War Cabinet to ask the country for men is at the bottom of the suggestion.

On two occasions, in 1913, Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and I, with two other officers now serving, brought this question before the old Defence Committee, and in 1909 Mr. Asquith announced that the basis was to be against 70,000 invaders. The 1913 inquiry was interrupted by the war and I do not know what the conclusion was.

What changes there may have been since I cannot say, but I should feel reluctance to accept any figure less than that which the two Field-Marshal recommended. I have no doubt that there are many more men in khaki in these islands now than 600,000, but whether they are available fighting men is another matter. After deducting the sick and wounded, the immense administrative services, the garrisons of naval and other ports, the Royal Defence Corps, the schools, depots, and training establishments, the resulting figure of fighting men is not great compared with the aggregate.

I have no doubt that Germany has continually in mind the invasion of these islands, and has all the alternative plans for it in order. Now, for the first time, neither her Navy nor the Army has to think of a war on two fronts, and as the Army is now concentrating in the West so is her Navy presumably concentrating for operations in the North Sea. I do not know whether she proposes to hazard the great gamble of invasion, but certainly she has the ships, men, mines, submarines, and aircraft which may enable her to make the attempt, and it is certain that the development of all the new means of naval war promises operations of which past experience supplies no precedent.

Considering the numerical preponderance of the Allied Navies there is every expectation that the attempt should fail. In an old claimant naval action, there could only be one result from the

ing of the opposing force, but such a meeting the Germans will necessarily seek to avoid. It has been shown in this war that single ships, and even small squadrons and flotillas, can invade our coasts and cut off convoys from the Shetland Islands to the Straits of Dover, within a considerable measure of impunity, and it has usually been admitted, even before the war, that the landing of a raiding party was not impracticable. The comparative immunity of the German naval raiders may conceivably encourage them to further efforts on a larger scale, a war in which mines, submarines, and aircraft largely figure, necessarily involves a procedure altogether different from that of our old wars, while the dependence of warships of all types upon coal, oil, and the limitations set by these new means of propulsion upon the radius of action of warships, and upon the time during which they can remain at sea, bring a great complication into the problem, and render the plans of a naval War Staff of the first importance.

No one knows yet what the German plans in the West may be, but if they involve a series of great attacks upon the Allied Armies I find it difficult to suppose that these will not be supplemented by an offensive at sea. Now that Russia is completely out of the field, all the naval means of Germany are at her unfettered disposal, and as it is understood that Marshal von Hindenburg controls both Navy and Army, he is likely to use the former in a military manner. Whether, and if so how, the Austrian Navy will enter into the plans is quite uncertain, but here again we must expect developments of a novel character, and all preparations for watching and fighting this Navy must be perfectly complete. I regard the recent sortie of the two German ships from the Dardanelles as a demonstration which forms part of a general plan. It failed almost completely, but it seems to me not uninteresting as a guide to the mentality of the German Higher Command.

The temptation to invade England has entered the minds of many great conquerors, and only vanishes when adequate preparations on sea and land make the venture demonstrably too hazardous. That it will be costly and even disastrous now we all hope and believe, but that it may be attempted is not one of the hypotheses that we can afford to rule out. A great German offensive in the West against the Allied Armies may cost the enemy anything from 500,000 men upwards, and will not necessarily succeed. The landing in England might cost comparatively small losses, and the damage done by a force which penetrated to London might be irreparable. Danger for danger, and sacrifice for sacrifice, the invasion of these islands does not appear to offer more risks than the great stroke against our armies, and promises greater results. It is one against which, even when our main interest is centred elsewhere, we must be constantly on our guard.

If the command of the narrow seas can be won by Germany for twenty-four hours I see no good reason why a considerable force of the enemy should not be landed in England, provided that they were prepared to find their sea communications cut off. I can certainly see no reason why 70,000 troops should not come in the convoys, why the fast liners and other large merchant vessels in German ports should not be used, nor why more than 14,000 tons per man should be allotted to the carriage of the troops. The movement of such a convoy could be assured by the personnel of the German Navy after practice in Kiel harbour, the Heligoland Bight, and, of course, every conceivable precaution would be taken to ensure surprise. I have no doubt that we shall discover some future date that a plan of invasion has been secretly made, planned, and abandoned as was the case in the days of Napoleon, and that it is not the German will to attempt that will prevent the delivery of the stroke, but only delay and only one own preparations to resist it.

What people talk of the length of line which we are holding in

France and Belgium, they forget the great length of our own coast line which we have to watch and defend. Any one who is permitted to visit any sector on this coast will appreciate the extent of the preparations made, and by remembering the length of our coast-exposed coastline, will gain an impression of the magnitude of the whole task. The defence of our Eastern and Southern coasts is not a duty which can be carried out successfully by weak, poorly trained troops, and at this particular juncture of the war no risks must be taken there.

There are many methods of defending a coastline, and possibly our methods have been changed from time to time. But there are two main methods which have been advocated before the war, and it will be interesting to learn later on whether one or other has been used by us. In the first method the main defence is upon the actual beach, where every preparation is made to receive the enemy and oppose him. In the second method the coast line is only watched, and the defence relies upon the rapid arrival of reserves. In the first method the enemy will be more vigorously received on landing, but this method, which is really a new application of the porton system, has the defect of leaving the troops weak everywhere, and liable to be driven in by an attack provided with suitable covering force in the form of men-of-war using smoke-screens to conceal their movements. It leads to a great dispersion of force, and the strength of the chain is that of its weakest link. In the second method the coast is only watched in co-operation with the Navy, but supports are suitably placed to arrive within a few hours, and cyclists, mounted troops, and mechanical traction for guns all come into play. In rear are the reserves at the railway junctions with trains prepared for them, and this method has the advantage of enabling troops to be kept assembled for training and to reach a higher standard of field efficiency. In all methods a regular service of liaison between the Navy and the Army is not only necessary but absolutely indispensable.

It is impracticable to give more than a few general principles involved in this important aspect of defence, and it is not practicable to describe what has been done or to approve or disapprove. Home defence is in the hands of competent authorities, and the War Office must be assumed to know all about this matter and to be responsible subject to the advice given by the General Staff. But one must admit that the views of the character and extent of the preparations to be made vary a great deal, and therefore it is that I go no further than what I believe to have been the opinions of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

Korean Maple Dye.

H. W. Consul-General at Seoul has forwarded to the Board of Trade Journal a translation of an article from the local Free Press dealing with "Shinnamu" dye, obtained from the leaves of a species of maple tree. As the result of investigations are conducted at the Central Laboratory of the Government-General, it is stated that the dye is looked upon as a superior one, and that it has attracted the attention of people in various districts who have gathered the leaves and extracted the dye in small quantities. No success worth speaking of has, however, been obtained, owing to lack of expert knowledge and the small scale on which operations have been conducted. In the vicinity of Kato (Gong-do), a large quantity of leaves are available, and the manufacture of the dye on an adequate scale is being planned. Also there has been experimental planting of the species of maple tree referred to, which is popular to Korea, being found nearly everywhere in that country. The Consul-General has forwarded samples of the dye to the Government Laboratory at Seoul, and some sample being made, and on wood, two others being made on silk and linen, all respectively.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 8, 1918.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	24
Prime Cut	lb.	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	24
Roast—Shiu	lb.	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	lb.	20
Soup—Tonk Yuk	lb.	20
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	24
do.—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1	26
Bullock's Brains—No.	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
do.—Ham Ngau Li	each	60
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.09
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	lb.	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.09
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	28
Leg—Yeung Pei	lb.	28
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	26
Saddle—Yeung On Yuk	lb.	29
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	lb.	4
Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	14
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	20
Head—Chu Tau	each	10
Heart—Chu Sam	lb.	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	30
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24
Pork Chop—Chu-Pai Kwat	lb.	28
Leg—Chu Pei	lb.	28
Loins—	lb.	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	21
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	65
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	9
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	13
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	28
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	20
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	26
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	20
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	No. 1	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	20

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Codfish—Mou Yu	lb.	16
Cray—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lau	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	14
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	36
Groupers—Shek Pan	lb.	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Lung Ha	lb.	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mou Yu	lb.	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Kong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns—Minz Ha	lb.	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kuo Kuo	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	32
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.—(Cheloo)—Tip Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	5
do.—(brides), Macao—San Shing Chiu	lb.	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	lb.	11
Carambola—Yeung To	lb.	11
Coconuts—Ye Tao	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tez	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	lb.	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh—	lb.	28
Oranges, Canton, (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	1
do.—Sweet—	lb.	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
do.—(Canton), Cooking—She Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tez	lb.	12

食肉

Plantain—Tai Chin	each	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	each	11
Pumelo, Siam—Chin Lo Yau	each	14
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	each	14
Walnuts—Hop To	each	14
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	each	14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	14

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	30
Capon, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	30
Large—	lb.	36
Ducks—Ap	lb.	24
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	17
do.—(fresh)—	per doz	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	35
do.—Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	36
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
do.—Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each	24
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
do.—Han—Na	lb.	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	lb.	—
Quail—Om Chun	lb.	—
Partridges—Che Ku	lb.	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	lb.	4
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	4
do.—(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	4
Sprout—Nga Tsai	lb.	4
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	9
Beet Root—Hung Tui Tau	lb.	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwa	lb.	5
do.—Red—Hung Ka	lb.	5
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	16
Cane Spokes, bunch—Kau Shan	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	9
Chillies Dried—Kon Lat Chiu	lb.	25
do.—Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	12
do.—Green—Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	8
do.—old—Lo Keung	lb.	10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	5
do.—Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	36
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tso Ku	each	10
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Okra—	lb.	8
Onions Bombay—Yeung Chong Tau	lb.	8
do.—Green—Shang Chong	lb.	5
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tau	lb.	6
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	1.20
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	3
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
do.—Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3
do.—Japanese—Yat Fan Shu Tsai	lb.	3
do.—American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	8
do.—Fochow—Fochow Shu Tsai	lb.	3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	3
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tao So	lb.	7
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	4
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	8
Taro—Wu Tan	lb.	4
Turnips Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4
do.—English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	lb.	5
do.—(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb.	5
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	18
do.—Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	5
Yams—Ts Shu	lb.	6
do.—English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	13
Tau	lb.	—

海鮮

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	28
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	18
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	14
Codfish—Mou Yu	lb.	16
Cray—Hoi	lb.	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	lb.	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lau	lb.	10
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	14
do.—Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	lb.	36
Groupers—Shek Pan	lb.	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	17
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	20
Loach—Lung Ha	lb.	20
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	22
Monk Fish—Mou Yu	lb.	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	14
Perch—Tau Lo	lb.	18
Pike—Fa Pau Kong	lb.	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	lb.	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	lb.	32
Prawns—Minz Ha	lb.	34
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kuo Kuo	lb.	15
Roach—Chun Yu	lb.	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	lb.	32
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	8
Skate—Po Yu	lb.	8
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	28
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	18
Turbot—Cho Hoi Yu	lb.	18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60

菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	lb.	18
do.—(Cheloo)—Tip Chun Ping Kho	lb.	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	5
do.—(brides), Macao—San Shing Chiu	lb.	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lut	lb.	11
Carambola—Yeung To	lb.	11
Coconuts—Ye Tao	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tez	lb.	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mang	lb.	8
do.—America—Kam Shan Ling Mang	each	7
Lichees Dried—(small stone)—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	28
do.—Fresh—	lb.	28
Oranges, Canton, (Sweet)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb.	1
do.—Sweet—	lb.	1
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shoot Lay	lb.	10
do.—(Canton), Cooking—She Li	lb.	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tez	lb.	12

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUES SON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.
The fine quality of the wine will at once commend it to the most critical.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 16, QUEEN'S ROAD.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Silver Market.

London, April 5.—Messrs. Samuel Montagu's weekly silver report states: "Breadth reports that, in default of an adequate circulation of silver, the Philippine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency amounting to half a million dollars (7 gold). It is stated that silver money will no longer be current in Italy after April 30. The market is steady with moderate business. Shanghai exchange has made no important movement. The silver output of the United States for 1917 is officially estimated at 73,244,500 fine ounces, a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces as compared with 1916.—Reuter.

Hankow Money Market.

The weekly report dated April 3 issued by the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, says: "There was but very little doing until after the Easter holidays when bills were clearing fairly freely both on April 2 and 3 at advancing rates. There was very little inquiry for T. T. Banks generally were fair sellers on Shanghai, but the demand was limited, rates in the Chinese market falling to 93.75 with small offerings. Foreign banks sold at 96.8. Dollars continued in demand for pay to troops, and rose from 70.3 buyers, 70.5 sellers. Chinese market, to 70.4 and 70.6 and close steady. Interest is firmer at 6 per cent. Shanghai exchange rate, after being 57, rose to 78 and fell to 73 (Han. 11s. per 1,000 Shanghai taels).

Hankow Trade.

The weekly circular of the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce for April 3 states: "Exports—Local markets generally are weak, and there is more inclination on the part of dealers to do business. Business has experienced the usual interruption from the holidays, and the cables have been working slowly. Cotton has continued strong. Wood oil is weaker, while hides, gallnuts and tallow have remained steady. Piece Goods and Yarn.—The position of blacks and whites continues strong, but there is little doing in these lines at present. The prices of whites continue to advance, and there is good inquiry for stock goods, but at prices far below replacing values. There is no forward business passing. Yarn prices have advanced since our last report, but dropped about 1s. 2 per bale on April 4. Clearances remain good.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand	3/11 1/2
30 ds.	3/15 1/2
60 ds.	3/17 1/2
4 m/s.	3/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	133 1/4
T/T Japan	143 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
T/T Java	160 1/4
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	426
Demand, Paris	426 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/23 1/4
4 m/s. D/E	3/23 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	3/23 1/4
30 ds. Sydney & Melbourne	3/31 1/2
30 ds. San Francisco	75 1/4
isco & New York	75 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	441
6 m/s. France	446
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	149
Demand, Singapore	133 1/4
On Hairong	14 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	49 1/4
Sovereign	620 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43
Bar Silver, per oz.	47 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT—PER 100	—
H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$3.00 dis.
" 10 "	1.00 dis.
" 50 "	1.00 dis.
Canton 20 "	6 1/4 dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up—22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors—André Berthelot.
General Manager—A. J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU, HAIPHONG.

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NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	UP HILL	DOWN HILL
8.00 A.M.	8.00 A.M.	5.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
8.10 A.M.	8.10 A.M.	5.10 P.M.	5.10 P.M.
8.20 A.M.	8.20 A.M.	5.20 P.M.	5.20 P.M.
8.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	5.30 P.M.	5.30 P.M.
8.40 A.M.	8.40 A.M.	5.40 P.M.	5.40 P.M.
8.50 A.M.	8.50 A.M.	5.50 P.M.	5.50 P.M.
9.00 A.M.	9.00 A.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.

NIGHT CARS.

12



Embassy Cigarettes

There has been no alteration in size, weight, quality or manufacture of "Embassy" since 1914.

Every Virginia Leaf used in the manufacture of Embassy Cigarettes is selected and blended by specialists, skilled in the art of their profession.

Sold in Boxes of 10 & in airtight tins of 25 & 50 Cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Company Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Parcel Post service to places in South China is suspended until further notice.

The London Post Office advises that all parcels (except those for Prisoners of War) and all sample packets for Denmark, Holland, Norway, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland will be stopped by the Military Censors unless posted under a War Office permit.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Force), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:—
Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs. \$1.30
Do. 11 lbs. 2.70

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TU-MORROW.

Japan via Miji, Canada, United States, Central and S. America—18th April, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letter 10 a.m.

Holbow—18th April, 9 a.m.
Bangkok—18th April, 11 a.m.
Tientsin—18th April, 11 a.m.
Swatow—18th April, Noon.
Hainan—18th April, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 19th April.

Hankow—19th April, 11 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—19th April, Noon.

Sandakan—19th April, 2 p.m.
Philippine Islands—19th April, 2 p.m.

Wohaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin—19th April, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 20th April.

Philippine Islands, Canada, United States, Central and S. America—20th April, Registration 8.45 a.m. Letter 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—20th April, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 21st April.

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow via Keelung—21st April, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 22nd April.

Tientsin—22nd April, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, 23rd April.

Shanghai and North China—23rd April, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 24th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. & Europe, Central and S. America and Europe via San Francisco—24th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 25th April.

Swatow, Amoy, Poochow via T. Kao and Aopog—25th April, 7 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—25th April, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 26th April.

Swatow, Amoy and Poochow—26th April, Noon.

SATURDAY, 27th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. & Europe, Central and S. America—27th April, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letter 10.30 a.m.

MONDAY, 29th April.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Yokohama, Canada, U.S. & Europe, Central and S. America—29th April, Registration 11.45 a.m. Letter 12.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 17d. 12h. 13m.—No returns from Japanese Stations. Pressure has increased slightly over the Philippines, and decreased slightly to moderately elsewhere. It is highest over S. China. The depression over S. Manchuria is moving eastwards and has become deeper.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 3.23 inch against an average of 8.79 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Light, variable winds, fine generally, fog.
Formosa Channel	Northerly or variable winds, light to moderate.
South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
April 17, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vortock	6a	29.69	41		ese	1 b
Namuro	5a					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kagima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishikawa						
Sonin Is.						
Shanghai	6a	29.70	53	65	sw	4 b
Hankow						
Yokohama						
Kiukiang						
Changsha		29.53	50	90	sw	1 b
Guangzhou		29.52	54	65	sw	1 b
Shanghai		29.52	54	65	sw	1 b
Amoy		29.52	53	80	ne	1 of
Swatow		29.58	59	100	ame	1 b
Taihook	5a	29.58	52	95	e	2 b
Taihu		29.57	57			0 b
Tainan		29.55	59		ne	2 b
Kochin		29.54	58		one	2 b
Panama		29.55	64		2ne	4 b
Canton	6a	29.57	65	100	se	1 c
H'kong		29.54	64	90		0 c
Gap Rock		29.55			nw	1 c
Macao		29.57	64	88		0 of
Wuchow						
Falchoi						
Holbow	7a	30.00	63	56	nw	4 o
Phu Lien		29.55	58		nw	2 o
Tourane		29.52	77		ene	4 b
C. St. J.		29.58	73	71	ne	4 o
Apurri						
Dagupan						
Manila		29.55	73	88	ene	1 o
Laguaira		29.55	77	84	ne	2 b
Tadokan						
Hollo		29.52	75	91	n	4 o
Surigao						
Guam	4.20					
Labuan	6	29.78	81	86	sw	2 b

C. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Apr. 17, 1918

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4 Direction of Wind, to two points.
5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.
State of Weather, blue sky, a few light clouds, a drizzling rain, a few showers, a hail, a light rain, a shower, a squall, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	On date	On date
at 9 a.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.95	29.94
Temperature	73.	64.
Humidity	51.	90.
Wind Direction	W.	E.
Force	2	0
Weather	b	c
State	0.00	0.00
Direction of Wind	on the 17th	on the 18th
Force of Wind	on the 17th	on the 18th
State of Weather	on the 17th	on the 18th

H.K. Observatory, Apr. 17, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 15th Apr. to 21st Apr.

Day	High Water	Low Water
at 9 a.m.	at 9 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Mon. 15	6.1	1.3
Tues. 16	6.2	1.4
Wed. 17	6.3	1.5
Thurs. 18	6.4	1.6
Fri. 19	6.5	1.7
Sat. 20	6.6	1.8
Sun. 21	6.7	1.9

in morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

APRIL 16th, 17th, & 18th, 1918.

"THE HEART OF CAVROCHE"

an absorbing Drama in 3 parts, featuring

Madame LEONTINE MASSARD.

Pathe's British Gazette.

"The Two Trunks," "Dynamited Love."

&c. &c.

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To suit the convenience of our numerous Customers we have re-arranged the PRICES of our monthly TIFFIN and DINNER tickets.

From APRIL 15th these

Tickets will be issued

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The Tickets are available

For 30 Tiffins.

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ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR PICNICS, TEAS, DINNERS, ETC.

PROMPT & EFFICIENT SERVICE GUARANTEED.

Mrs. N. BABBAGE,



TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, Hongkong.

THE PRIZES WILL AVERAGE 6 FOR EVERY 100 SPILLS SOLD.

There are in all 2,000 Prizes Valued at Approximately \$20,000.

Purchasers of Spills containing numbers must keep such spills until St. George's Day when the Prizes will be drawn in public view.

SPILLS \$1.00 EACH ARE ON SALE AT ALL CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, Etc.

PRIZES are on SHOW at 13, Queen's Road Central (next door to Astor House Hotel)

Among the presents received for the TOMBOLA are the following:—

DIAMOND DRAGON FLY BROOCH.
LARGE DIAMOND BAR BROOCH.
TURQUOISE AND PEARL BRACELET.
THICK SOLID GOLD BANGLE.
AMETHYST PENDANT.
GOLD CHAIN BAG.
GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN.
GOLD LINKS.
GOLD WATCHES.
WRISTLET WATCHES.

QUANTITIES OF CUT GLASS.
INNUMERABLE SILVER ARTICLES.
TWO PIANOS.
GRAMOPHONES.
SEWING MACHINE.
TYPEWRITER.
CLOCKS.
INCUBATORS.
DOZENS OF PICTURES.
CURIOS AND FANCY GOODS.

Also several War Bonds, etc.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William

Cade Barnett at 11, Lee House Street, in the City of Victoria Hong Kong.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent reports:—

An official report from Chan King Ming, Commander in Chief of Canton troops in the east, states that Tsai Chuan, Wa, who was appointed by Lung Chai Kwong as Commander in Chief of the valley of east river, arrived at Swatow with five others by the Japanese steamer Kuyo Maru from Hongkong for the purpose of proceeding to Amoy to bring the Fukien army to Kwangtung. They were arrested as soon as they stepped on to the wharf. Two and one of the party, Ma Yang Kwei, were at once shot, and the other three are being kept in custody. Tsai Chuan Wa was River Defense Commissioner in Canton during General Lung's government. After the fall of the latter, he and his family removed to Hongkong. Owing to a series of successes having been made by the Canton troops in attacking General Lung Chai Kwong's army, Li Li Chuan, the Commander in Chief has removed his headquarters from San Hai to Yangkoung, and despatched two battalions to F Chow and one to K-chow.

The Defense Commissioners in Shui Hing have in called three battalions from the west for the protection of the Ling Yang pass. It is reported that the Commander of Lung's troops in K-chow city has shown his inclination of surrendering.

Li Ku Pan, the captured commander of General Lung's army, has been permitted by order of Luk Wing Ting to render military service at the front so as to redress his fault.

Tan Ho Ming, Commander in Chief in Hunan, has reported that he has retired to Hing-han for defensive purposes and requested reinforcements to be sent immediately.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—
ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section G of Marine Lot No. 300 and Section D of the Southern Portion of The Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200 together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 116 Des Voeux Road West Victoria—aforsaid. Property on of Annual Crown Rent \$9.70 and \$4.90 respectively. Area 6 5 Squares Feet and 260 Square Feet respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale Apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1918

De-linking Paper Practical.

The Island Printer announces that there is promise of relief in the paper situation in the fact that Dr. Thomas J. Jaspersen, of Neenah, Wis., is soon to begin the manufacture of de-linking paper. The Island Printer says: "Dr. Jaspersen has demonstrated the practicability of his de-linking process for making used paper new, which means that of the thousands of tons of newspaper used in the United States every day fifteen hundred pounds can be reclaimed. The saving should go far towards relieving the shortage of print paper."

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833

ASAHI BEER.

